

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

FARM CROPS

IN

ALBERTA



Issued by direction of
HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL
Minister of Agriculture

EDMONTON

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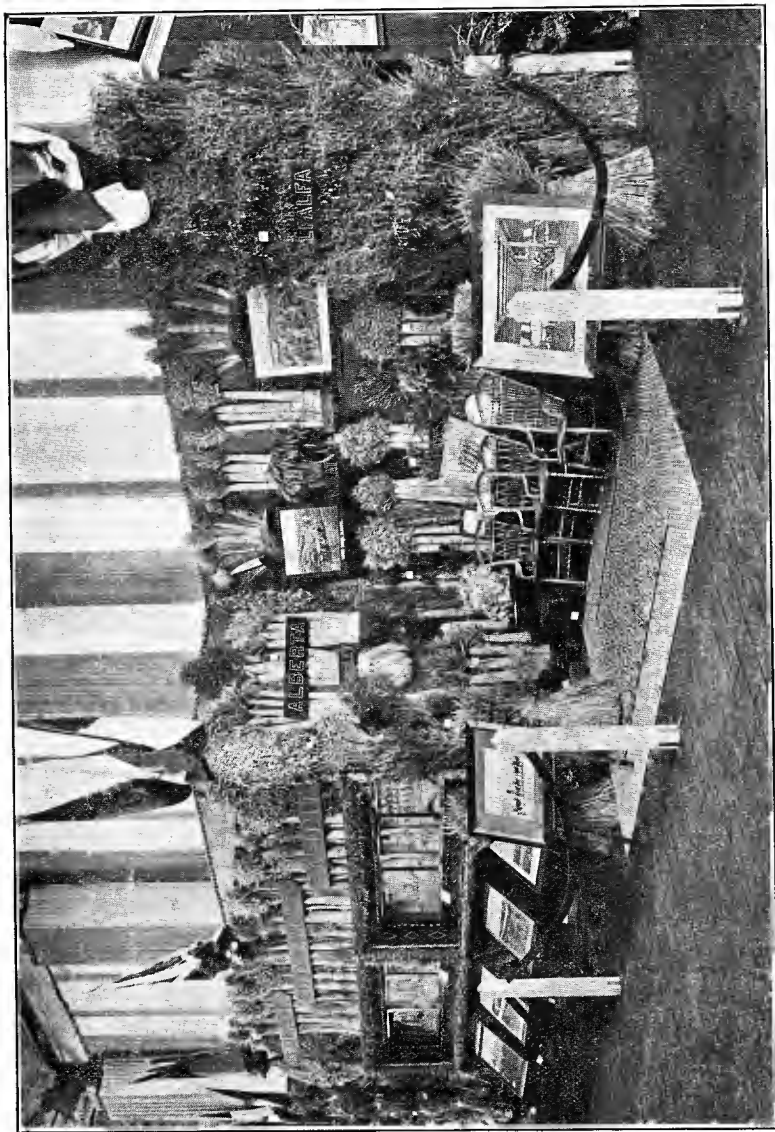


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ALBERTA



ALBERTA EXHIBIT, TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1915.

FARM CROPS

ALBERTA has been the home of the ranching industry, and it has only been in recent years that any attempt on a large scale was made to grow grain. On account of the province being admirably adapted to the production of live stock, a large percentage of the farmers are engaged in mixed farming. The crop area, however, has increased from 591,614 acres in 1906 to 3,184,500 acres in 1915. The total yield of grain in 1906 was 19,333,266 bushels. For last year the estimated yield is not less than 125,000,000 bushels. Large as has been the development of the grain industry in Alberta, it is but a fraction of what is yet to come. The total area of our arable land is estimated at one hundred million acres; we have, therefore, only about four per cent. of our agricultural land under cultivation.

Few people outside of the province have any adequate idea of its vast size. To grasp it, one must conceive of Canada with its 3,745,000 square miles of territory as larger than the continent of Europe, larger than the whole of the United States. One must regard the various provinces of Canada as budding young nations greater in size and richer in natural resources than many of the great nations of the old world. Alberta is larger than any state of the union excepting Texas. It is as large as the combined areas of California, Oregon and Washington, or the combined areas of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. It is larger than Germany, France or Austria-Hungary, and contains a greater proportionate area of agricultural land than these countries.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.—The province may be divided into three great sections: Southern Alberta, embracing the area within which lies the famous Bow River Valley; Central Alberta, which includes the rich Saskatchewan Valley; and Northern Alberta, stretching to the far north from Athabasca.

NORTHERN ALBERTA comprises, roughly, the great valleys of the Athabasca and the Peace Rivers, and is only now being opened up to general settlement. Two new railway lines were completed last year into this district, the one reaching north-west to the Peace River and the other north-east to Ft. McMurray. These new railway lines open out the richest agricultural districts in our province. Thousands of settlers have preceded the railway lines and have proven the country to be well adapted for all kinds of cereals, mixed farming, live stock and vegetables.

CENTRAL ALBERTA is well wooded and watered, and the settler is able to provide shelter for his stock at a small outlay. Pure water can be obtained at a depth from twenty to eighty feet. The country is park-like with groves of aspen, poplar and spruce. The lakes, which abound, reflect the bright skies above, and the magnificent valley of the Saskatchewan lends boldness to a landscape otherwise full of pastoral charm.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA, rolling eastward from the Rocky Mountains, the Foot Hills extend for some 70 miles, until they merge gradually into the vast prairie plateau of the province. This plateau is one of the finest stock and grain raising areas on the continent. A few years ago the whole of Southern Alberta was given up to ranching. To-day it is making marvelous strides in grain producing and mixed farming. It is found that its gently rolling prairies are fairly breaking the hitherto supreme record of Western Canada in the quantity and quality of its wheat, oats and barley production. This division embraces the Bow River Valley, containing the greatest irrigation scheme on the American Continent.



VARIED RESOURCES.—Alberta is first of all an agricultural province. But it is not entirely so. It is wonderfully rich in minerals. There are more undeveloped coal lands of a high class than in any other part of the world. There is timber, petroleum, natural gas and great undeveloped water powers.

There is a place for every worthy person. There is a bright outlook for everyone who is willing to work. There is, in fact, a greater opportunity to become independently wealthy than in any other part of America.

SOIL.—The soil of Alberta is amongst the richest in America, and contains all the valuable constituents that nature has stored up during past centuries. It only awaits the plow to yield up its treasures. The opinion expressed by Professor Shaw—the greatest agricultural economist in America—that “there is greater wealth in the upper twelve inches of soil in Alberta than in all the gold mines in America” is nearer the truth than is generally

supposed. The marvellous growth of wild grass (tall bunch grass) with which these hills and plains are carpeted, furnishes indisputable evidence of the soil's fertility.

CLIMATE.—Climate is very much a “matter of opinion,” and it is a blessing that opinions differ, otherwise the whole population of the earth would endeavour to crowd into a few favored spots, and those who could not find room to dwell within the scope of the “ideal” climate would have to be content with unhappiness elsewhere. Contrast is the spice of life. Human beings, and crops as well, for their own best good must have a variable climate, and agreeable interchange of sunshine, and cloudy weather, warm



and cool weather. Such a climate have Central and Southern Alberta, which are located further south than London, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Berlin and Dresden. Alberta is not a gold-laden Klondyke. It is an agricultural country where fortunes are not made overnight. Those living in such a country must make homes before they can make money, and the rapidity with which the province is being settled testifies to its attractions as a place of residence.

HEALTHFULNESS.—The open character of the country in the Province of Alberta, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of sunny days, its elevation (from 1,400 to 3,400 feet above sea level), and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the most healthful countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. The Central and Southern parts of the province have a continental reputation for healthfulness, and are peculiarly favorable to persons with a tendency to weak lungs. Many who have lost hope of ever again being blessed with good health have found it in Alberta.

RAINFALL

The quantity of rain is not less important than the measure of heat for agriculture and the permanent occupation of any country. Prof. Blodgett, of the Smithsonian Institution, who laid the foundation of American climatology and whose researches are classics in this branch of science, pointed out many years ago, that there were no dry areas in the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the forty-seventh parallel of latitude. After the Bad Lands and the Coteau of Missouri are passed the level of the prairies descend and the rainfall increases. Cactus and sage brush give place to the nutritious bunch grass of the Southern Alberta ranch lands, and as we proceed northward, to heavier and taller grass and forest.



ALBERTA FLOWERS.

The rainfall is copious and comes in greatest quantity during the growing season when it is most needed, and ceases just when the harvest is due, as will be easily understood from a study of the following tables:

Seeding Season	Growing Season	Harvesting and Threshing Season
January.....1.03	May.....3.85	September.... .80
February.....1.03	June.....3.06	October.....1.24
March......92	July.....5.23	November....1.74
April.....2.05	August.....1.73	December....1.03

There are no rains or slushy weather in the winter season. In the southern portion of the province snow falls but does not stay. Horses, cattle and sheep graze out all winter. They scratch the dry snow off the grass and grow fat. In the northern portion the snow falls in depths varying from six to eighteen inches and remains from the beginning of December to the beginning of April. Spring opens at the same time along the immense line of plains from the Mackenzie to Montana.

Annual Precipitation from 1912 to 1914, Inclusive.

STATION	1912	1913	1914
Alix	*20.15	11.74	15.45
Athabasca Landing.....	12.38	19.85	18.29
Banff	19.07	16.37	17.69
Bardo	13.85	12.62	17.65
Bismark	*17.21	8.45	14.69
Bittern Lake.....	*18.81	16.10	22.23
Caldwell	18.02	17.18	21.76
Calgary	20.14	17.38	17.71
Campsie	*10.70	18.34	24.51
Daysland	*20.87	14.78	22.65
Didsbury	22.02	19.81	17.35
Edmonton	20.18	19.55	25.29
Endiang	*17.77	13.09	19.21
Fort Vermilion (1).....	* 9.81	14.32	9.08
Fort Vermilion (2).....	*10.81	13.17	4.28
Gleichen	*10.34	11.41	8.63
Halkirk.....	*21.63	13.37	20.11
Harmattan.....	*22.62	18.29	16.09
High River.....	* 8.90	12.72	2.00
Hillsdown.....	*16.30	10.33	19.03
Jumping Pond.....	*27.58	17.98	14.54
Lacombe.....	*21.83	9.37	18.29
Lacombe Experimental Farm.....	*13.21	4.74	
Lineham	23.68	23.86	19.48
Loveland	*20.44	9.83	
Lunnford	*18.14	17.14	
Lyndon	23.86	22.88	21.66
Macleod	*17.29	17.49	4.38
Macleod (Police).....	*12.71	9.33	20.50
Maycroft	*18.27	14.37	20.69
Medicine Hat.....	* 9.78	12.65	12.17
Okotoks	*17.54	9.80	8.38
Peace River Crossing	* 5.38	23.99	9.05
Pembina	*11.71	4.77	
Pekisko	*25.68	24.60	12.69
Pincher Creek	* 9.40		12.28
Ponoka	*14.01	14.72	22.67
Seven Persons	* 9.75	13.21	13.18
Sion	*15.70	21.97	28.38
Wetaskiwin	*12.51	16.97	

*Reports cover only part of the year.

CEREAL PRODUCTION

Alberta is the last great wheat belt of the American continent. The States of the Union that formerly produced wheat are now producing corn almost exclusively. Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and other States of the Middle West will always remain the corn belt of the continent, while the Provinces of the Canadian Northwest will as surely remain the great wheat producers. The whole province lies south of the wheat line which bends from the Mississippi northward to the valley of the Peace, reproducing during the period of vegetation the summer heats of New Jersey and Ohio.



OATS.

The wheat areas of the world are becoming exhausted or utilized for other crops. Consumption of wheat is increasing at a greater rate than production and an era of high prices is in sight. This scarcity is Canada's opportunity, and she is quickly taking a leading place in the wheat producing nations of the world. The problem of our agriculture is the problem of supplying bread to the ever increasing millions of America and Europe, and while marvellous strides have been made in the facilities for transportation of agricultural products, yet the real solution of the problem is bringing the population to the food rather than the food to the population. The vision that meets us here is one of ample land awaiting man and of possibilities of agricultural production which can be realized only by augmented immigration. Before and above all of what transport has done, and may yet do to carry agriculture across the sea, the more reasonable prospect is the settlement of these wide areas by a population resting on the soil which this great province offers.

SOIL CULTIVATION

The uniform fertility of the soil of Alberta cannot be exaggerated. It consists of a marly clay subsoil varying from a few feet on the hills and ridges to great depths on the plains. Overlying this is the thick mantle of black or brown vegetable mould which Prof. Shaw, of the Orange Judd Farmer, says "is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico, and more than all the forests from the United States to the Arctic Sea, vast as they are." Its worth cannot be measured in acres alone. The measure of its value is the amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid



SOIL CULTIVATION.

it contains, or in other words, its producing power. Like the whole of the prairie region of Western Canada, the country has not been subjected to serious geological disturbances within recent time, and consequently the decayed remains of the luxuriant vegetation of centuries is compounded in the soil. The same authority quoted above makes the further statement that one acre of the average soil of Alberta is worth more than twenty acres of the average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow twenty successive crops without much diminution in the yields, whereas the person who tills the latter must pay the vendor of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy the same in Alberta in order to grow a single remunerative crop.

Laws of Wheat Culture

There are certain natural laws applicable to wheat culture which are of prime importance when studied in relation to wheat growing in Alberta.

First, scientists recognize that there are definite limits and conditions within which each species of plant attains its greatest perfection of growth. The ideal temperature for wheat is a mean summer temperature of 60 degrees. Now all through the wheat belt of Alberta this temperature is maintained and extends as far as latitude 65 degrees.

The second physical law fixes the greatest yield nearest the northern limit of successful growth. In proof of this in a practical way it may be added that the wheat that took the medal in Philadelphia in 1876 was grown in Fort Chipewyan in latitude 59 degrees, 750 miles north of the International boundary line between Montana and Alberta, and No. 1 hard has been grown at Lake Athabasca, latitude 58 degrees 42.

The Wheat which won First Place at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 was grown in the Peace River Valley.

Four Grains to the Cluster

In Ontario and the wheat States of the Union seldom more than two grains to the cluster are found in a head of wheat. Millers and farmers who have visited Alberta wheat fields have been struck with astonishment to find three, four and sometimes five grains to the cluster, which explains the large yields per acre in the province and demonstrates that nowhere will wheat growing give such large returns to the producer. The difference between two grains to the cluster and four grains is the difference between twenty bushels and forty bushels to the acre.

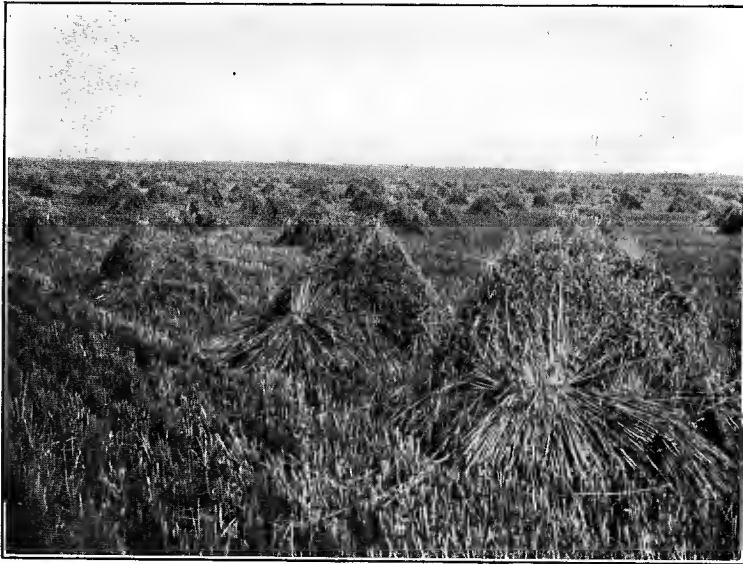
Authority of Experts

As early as 1880 the millers of Minneapolis discovered that the Minnesota wheat was much improved by being mixed with the hard wheat of the Canadian prairies. The following quotation from the "Pioneer Press" of St. Paul, November 8th, 1880, puts the case with point:

"It seems to be a settled fact that the farther north wheat is grown, up to a certain limit, the better it is. The future great wheat region of the world will, undoubtedly be in the rich and far famed valley of the Saskatchewan (and the Peace) where this grain grows to perfection, not only in quality, but in every other particular. The berry attains an amber color, rounds out with a fullness it does not attain here, and is rich in gluten, the life sustaining principle in flour."

Oats

What is true of the adaptability of Alberta to the production of a high quality of wheat, is true in a greater measure of its adaptability to the production of oats. Alberta oats won the highest award for that grain at the Paris Exposition a few years ago. Since the beginning of the Annual Provincial Seed Fairs five years ago the first prize oats have never been less than 48 pounds to the bushel. In 1910 the prize bushel weighed by the Dominion Grain Inspector tipped the scales at 50 pounds. The same official stated that he was prepared to advocate a new standard or grade for Alberta oats of 42 pounds to the bushel instead of 34 pounds, the standard throughout Canada at the present time. The same official made the statement that 85% of the oats grown in Alberta would weigh 42 pounds per bushel.



OATS.

At the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane, October, 1910, Alberta oats won first and second prizes for both threshed and sheaf exhibits. The sample of threshed oats was so large and plump that the officials in charge of the Alberta exhibit had some difficulty in convincing many American farmers it was not a new Canadian barley.

Yields of 100 bushels to the acre are not uncommon, and from 50 to 60 is regularly obtained by careful farmers. The average yield per acre for the province is 35.07 by measure. By weight the yield is over 45 bushels per acre.

Barley

This cereal has been grown with the greatest success from the earliest days of agriculture in the province, and yields as high as 58 pounds per bushel and from 40 to 85 bushels per acre. It ripens under ideal conditions unusual in the hurried climates of the United States or Eastern Canada. The cool, dry harvests permit perfect ripening and ensure plump grain of good colour, making the best quality of malting barley. It is an absolutely sure crop and is in great favour with the farmers in mixed farming districts.



BARLEY.

There are two varieties of barley produced in the province, the six-rowed barley principally used for feeding purposes and the two-rowed barley utilized entirely for malting. The six-rowed is the principal barley crop in Central Alberta, although the production of a high class malting barley in the latter district is rapidly coming to the front. It has been found that the malting barley raised in Southern Alberta is fully equal to the famous Gallatin Valley barley produced in the State of Montana, which is invariably exported to Germany. A standing offer has been made by British malsters to pay from 10 to 15 cents per bushel premium on all two-rowed barley fit for malting purposes produced in Southern Alberta, especially if raised under irrigation.

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains During the Last Ten Years

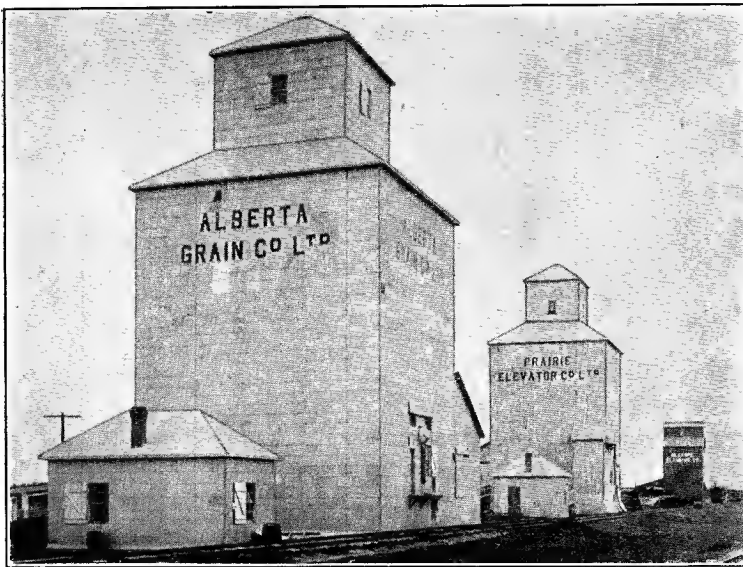
Crop	Year	Crop Area in acres	Total Yield in bushels	Average Yield per acre	Average Yield
Spring Wheat	*1915	1,200,000	42,000,000	35.00	20.1
	1914	989,561	15,102,083	15.26	
	1913	1,043,114	20,360,104	19.51	
	1912	957,874	17,434,774	18.20	
	1911	757,493	15,730,238	20.75	
	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.85	
	1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	
	1908	212,677	4,001,504	18.81	
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	
	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	
Winter Wheat	*1915	45,000	1,575,000	35.00	21.96
	1914	49,930	837,204	16.77	
	1913	83,719	1,250,129	14.93	
	1912	120,811	2,395,875	19.83	
	1911	182,671	4,336,749	23.74	
	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48	
	1909	102,167	2,312,344	22.63	
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29.47	
	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20.66	
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21.11	
Oats	*1915	1,450,000	65,250,000	45.00	35.7
	1914	1,147,382	34,597,117	30.15	
	1913	1,221,450	44,078,325	36.09	
	1912	971,969	37,085,234	38.15	
	1911	669,827	27,604,993	41.21	
	1910	492,589	12,158,530	24.68	
	1909	693,901	24,819,661	35.76	
	1908	431,145	15,922,974	36.93	
	1907	307,093	9,247,914	30.11	
	1906	335,728	13,136,913	39.12	
Barley	*1915	420,000	14,700,000	35.00	26.7
	1914	340,992	7,847,640	23.01	
	1913	333,462	8,645,812	25.92	
	1912	225,055	6,287,112	27.94	
	1911	103,302	3,037,584	29.41	
	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	
	1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	
	1908	77,876	1,949,164	25.03	
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	
	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	
Flax	*1915	50,000	600,000	12.00	8.52
	1914	41,656	207,115	4.97	
	1913	96,445	799,653	8.29	
	1912	112,776	1,196,416	10.60	
	1911	16,549	153,908	9.30	
	1910	15,271	46,155	3.02	
	1909	12,479	131,531	10.54	
	1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	
	1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	
Rye	*1915	17,500	612,500	35.00	20.4
	1914	14,623	261,843	17.90	
	1913	17,452	370,661	21.24	
	1912	2,493	54,119	21.70	
	1911	2,190	38,722	17.68	
	1910	1,522	28,306	18.60	
	1909	1,592	25,801	16.20	
	1908	1,250	22,625	18.10	
	1907	591	10,595	17.91	
	1906	1,139	22,462	19.70	

*Estimated.

Marketing Grain

Intending settlers should not overlook the splendid provision made under the Canadian laws for the protection of the farmer in marketing his products. The grain trade is regulated by the Grain Act and secures the greatest possible immunity from abuses that may arise in connection with the grain business.

All grain is sold to grades established by law and determined by the government inspectors. The administration of the Grain Act is put into the hands of the Warehouse Commissioner, who is not allowed to have a pecuniary interest in the grain trade. Nearly all the grain is handled through interior elevators. These are owned by the farmers, but a large number are also owned by grain dealers and milling companies. All grain dealers must be licensed by the government and bonded, securing the farmer by this means against loss by dishonesty or insolvency on the part of the dealers.



ELEVATORS.

The farmer may deliver his wheat at the elevator for cash; or if he prefers to hold it for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket denominating the quantity and the grade. Then he can sell when the market suits him. If the farmer desires to ship his grain on his own account without dealing through the elevator the law provides for a loading platform at every station in order that farmers may have facilities for loading direct from their wagons into the cars. The law further provides that the farmer has equal rights with the companies and dealers in securing cars for shipment.

Alfalfa, Clovers and Timothy

The experience of Kansas is apparently being repeated in Alberta. The wheat lands of Alberta have attracted thousands of American farmers and have made them rich. The wheat barons have flourished beside the cattle kings. The attraction of wheat has been the real colonizing factor and the production of it has done the pioneer work in soil cultivation that was necessary to lay the basis of permanent and successful agriculture. It has given the land tilth permitting the successful growing of other crops such as sugar beets, roots and fodder crops. But when the wheat farm is done growing wheat the farmer knows that its fertility must be maintained and that alfalfa is the crop that feeds the soil and produces a large return of hay as well. The profusion with which the wild vetch and pea grow in all parts of the province proves at once the adaptability of the land to the production of



STACKING ALFALFA.

this crop. It is not with the wheat grower alone that alfalfa is growing in favour. The rancher sees his range restricted and must do something to provide pasturage and fodder for his herds.

The experimental stations at Lethbridge and Lacombe distributed alfalfa seed and will form old alfalfa fields for inoculating purposes and everything is being done by the authorities to promote the cultivation of alfalfa.

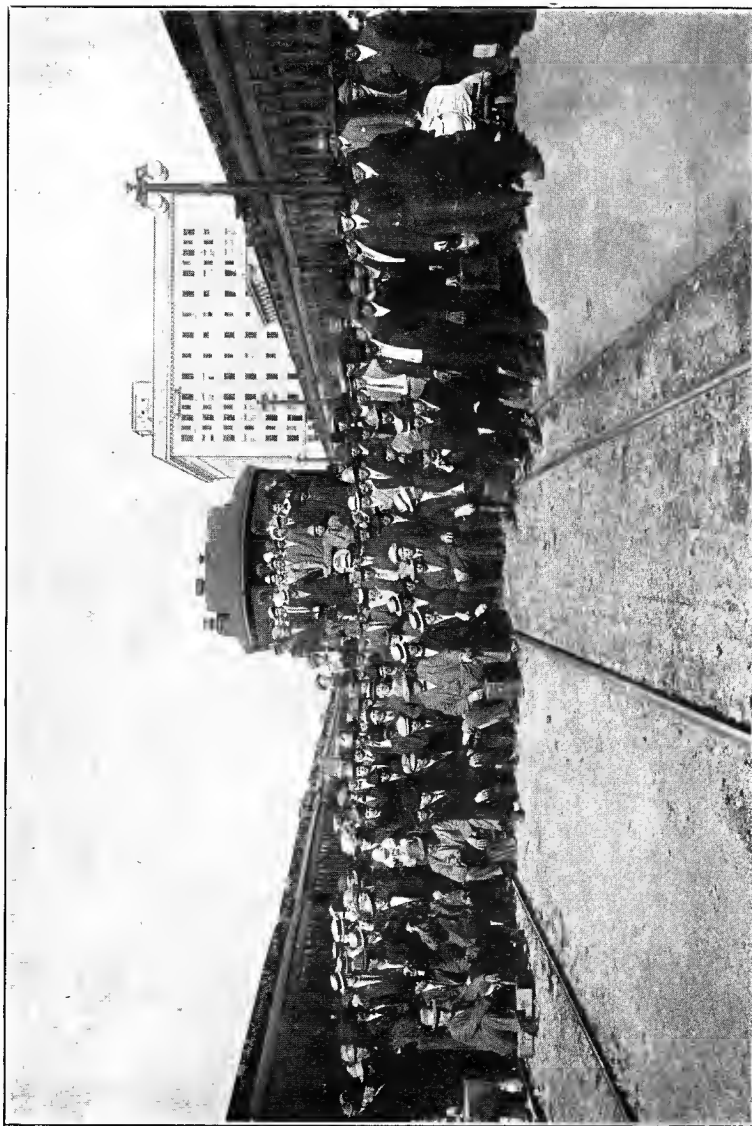
Roots and Vegetables

The rich vegetable loam, together with long hours of bright sunshine and the cool nights, make ideal conditions for large growth of roots and vegetables. The latter, in great variety, can be grown by everyone. Roots grow to perfection, yielding usually 1,000 bushels per acre. Potatoes weighing 1½ lbs. are not unusual.



ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

SUGAR BEETS.—The Knight Sugar Co. commenced operations at Raymond in 1903. They own 200,000 acres, part of which is irrigated. The average crop is 10 tons per acre, and the average sugar contents 16 per cent. The farmer's net profit per acre is estimated at from \$20 to \$40. The refuse is sold as cattle feed. Write Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, for Bulletin IX, "The Beet Sugar Industry."



AMERICAN SETTLERS ARRIVING AT CALGARY, ALBERTA.



HORSE RANCH IN ALBERTA.

BIG YIELDS

The following examples are but a very few of the many "big yields" reported to our Agricultural Department during the past year. They show not only big yields but tremendous yields, yields that find very few parallels in the history of wheat growing on the American Continent. Nor are these phenomenal yields restricted to any one portion of the province but extend quite generally throughout the whole cultivated area. This department has investigated the authenticity of a great number of the following reports, and has no hesitation in stating that they were found to be in every particular quite reliable.

* * * * *

TABER, ALBERTA,

Nov. 17th, 1915.

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 4th inst. at hand, so I will give you some of the yields of grain in this District, and I will commence with my own first. I threshed from 144 acres of grain 7,762 bushels, of which 105 acres were wheat and 30 acres of oats, and 6 acres of barley, and 3 acres of spring rye.

70 acres of wheat was disced in and I got 2,114 bushels, and 35 acres on summer fallowed land and got 2,072 bushels, and 20 acres of oats that I disced in and got 1,392 bushels, and 10 acres on summer fallowed land and got 1,400 bushels, and the barley was on fall plowed land, and from 6 acres got 585 bushels, and the rye was also on fall plowed land and got 197 bushels from 3 acres.

Bragg Bros. had in 145 acres of wheat partly on summer fallowed and the other part on fall plowing, and threshed 6,100 bushels, and their oats were partly on summer fallowed land and the other on spring plowing, from 30 acres they threshed 5,270 bushels.

A. J. Tinsley & Son, they had 300 acres of wheat all summer fallowed land, and threshed 14,000 bushels of wheat.

Danforth Bros.' wheat yielded around 50 bushels per acre, and the McCoy Bros. also had a yield of 50 bushels of wheat per acre, and oats of 132 bushels per acre, and fall rye of 65 bushels per acre.

Dais Bros. have a fine crop, but they have not finished threshing yet; and David Sturm had 110 acres of wheat, averaged 55 bushels per acre. Well, that is about the best yields in the district, but there are lots of good yields all around Taber this year, and this is to the best of my knowledge, and if the land is summer fallowed right and get any moisture at all we can raise a crop most every year, for I have lived on my place for seven years and never had a total failure yet.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. C. AHLGRIM,

Taber, Alberta.



THRESHING SCENE IN ALBERTA.

**Reported by Mr. Norman S. Rankin,
General Publicity Agent, C.P.R.**

December 20th, 1915.

Dear Sir:—

In response to your telegram of December 18th, asking for particulars about grain fields which have been measured and the results covered by certificates of responsible persons, I may say it has been somewhat difficult to get such certificates, but the data furnished below has been secured either by the Engineering Branch or directly by representatives of this Branch itself.

A 50 acre field of Banner oats, grown by Mr. Selgenson, on the N.W. 16-24-22, in the Irrigation Block, was measured by the Company's engineers and found to yield 131 bushels per acre by threshing machine measurement. When the exact weight of the oats is determined the yield per acre will be probably still greater. This field was fall irrigated in 1914 and sown in April of the present season.

* * * * *

J. Richardson, of Gleichen, threshed 7,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, an average of 58 bushels per acre. Mr. Richardson also threshed 8,450 bushels of oats from 80 acres, an average of 106 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

H. F. Corbel, of Cluny, Alberta, had an average of $61\frac{1}{2}$ bushels wheat per acre from 36 acres, the yield of the field being 2,210 bushels.

* * * * *

F. Telford, Cluny, threshed 4,300 bushels of wheat from 90 acres, an average of 48 bushels per acre. He also threshed 1,240 bushels of oats from 12 acres, an average of 103 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

R. B. Robson, Strathmore, dug 490 bushels of potatoes from $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, an average of 280 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

R. W. Comer, Bassano, threshed 2,900 bushels of wheat from 55 acres, an average yield of 53 bushels per acre. On about three acres, had 69 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

CASTOR, ALTA.,

Oct. 30th, 1915.

Oats 106 Bushels per acre.

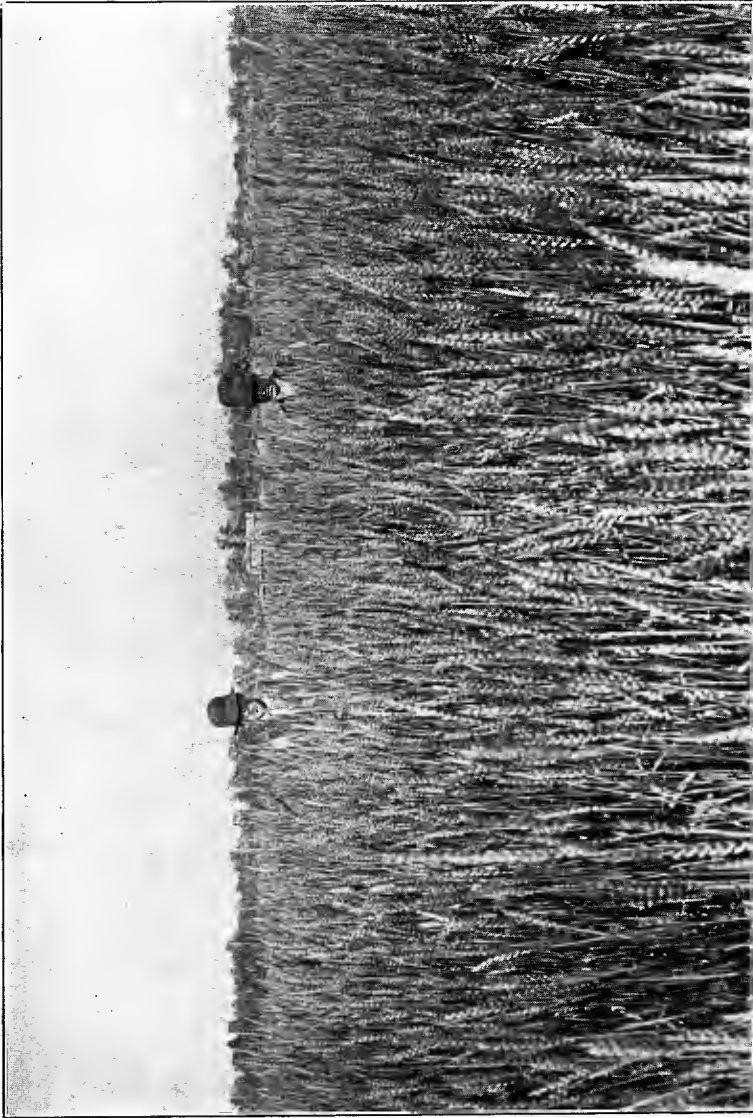
This is to certify that I obtained 1,908 bushels by weight of Abundance Oats, spring plowing on 18 acres on S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-38-13w4.

Oats were sown on May 21st, 1915, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

(Sgd.) ROBT. HANSEN.

Sworn before me this 30th day of November, 1915.

(Sgd.) J. A. WEIR,
Commissioner.



THIS 17 ACRE FIELD OF MARQUIS WHEAT YIELDED 1140 BUSHELS OR ALMOST 70 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

At Retlaw, Mr. J. Jolin, threshed 60 bushels of No. 1 from 24 acres and 41 bushels to the acre from 140 acres.

* * * * *

In the Anderson district, Mr. Potter received 67 bushels of wheat to the acre from 23 acres, and 40 acres that yielded 62 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

B. R. Talbot, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-11-21w4, 74 bushels per acre of wheat from 31 acres.

* * * * *

Professor W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, reports a yield of 76 bushels and 33 pounds per acre of Kharkof Winter Wheat. This yield was obtained from a field of a little over an acre and a half in extent, and is in a six year rotation.

* * * * *

In the Monarch district, Mr. B. Nyhoff received 112 bushels of oats per acre from a 55 acre field.

* * * * *

At Carmangay, Mr. J. W. Rosenberger threshed 6,100 bushels of wheat from 99 acres.

* * * * *

BURDETT, ALTA.,

Department of Agriculture.

Nov. 22nd, 1915.

Dear Sirs:—

I had 85 acres in wheat and had a return of 4,614 bushels. There were 25 acres summer fallowed, 30 acres fall plowing, and 30 acres where I disced my crop up last year on account there was no crop, and I had 1,482 bushels of oats off 17 acres on fall plowing.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GIDEON OLSON.

* * * * *

The Provincial Jail farm at Lethbridge threshed 3,918 bushels of Marquis wheat from $75\frac{3}{4}$ acres, an average yield of 51.72 bushels per acre. Included in the above was one field of 24.72 acres which yielded 1,503 bushels, or an average yield of 60.8 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

Messrs. Brown & Pratt, of the Alderson district, threshed over 100,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat from 2,500 acres of land. A little over 40 bushels to the acre, for this big acreage is a profitable yield.

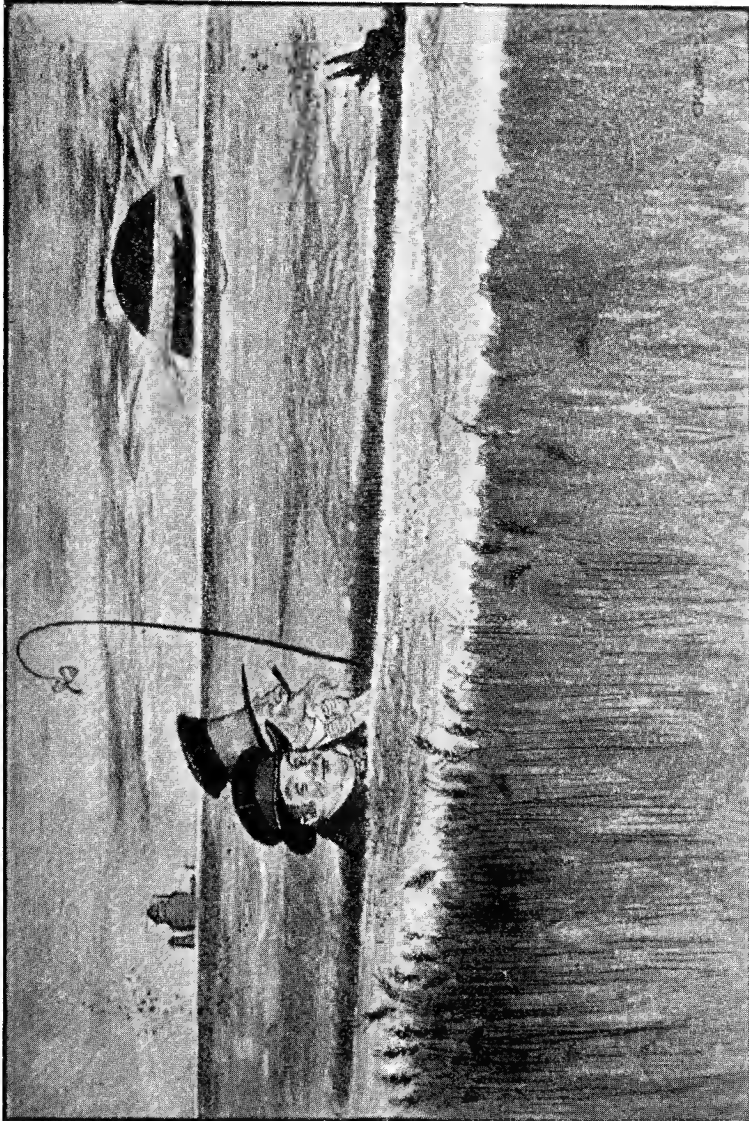
In the same district Mr. T. N. Sprinkle reports 58 bushels per acre of No. 1 wheat.

* * * * *

At Nobleford, Mr. Noble reports having threshed a 90 acre field of oats which averaged 111 bushels and 23 pounds to the acre. This crop was partly hailed out and is the poorest on his farm. His summer-fallow averaged 120 bushels of oats per acre. Full returns of wheat not yet to hand.

* * * * *

Mr. L. A. Felger, Manager of the Ohio Alberta Farming Company, seven miles south of Lethbridge, reports 20 acres of oats yielding $115\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.



It's a FINE COUNTRY BUT YOU CAN'T SEE IT FOR WHEAT.

CLARESHOLM, ALTA.,

Dec. 31st, 1915.

120 Bushels of Oats and 53 Bushels of Wheat per Acre.

This is to certify that I obtained 2,400 bus. of oats on 20 acres of summer fallow ground the year of 1915, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-12-24w4. I also received 5,300 bushels Marquis wheat off 100 acres of ground (summer fallow on the same land). This crop was slightly damaged by hail, but damage being less than 5% no claim was made.

(Sgd.) J. P. REYNOLDS.

Sworn before me this 31st day of December, 1915, at Claresholm, Alta.

(Sgd.) J. A. WEIR, Commissioner.

* * * * *

Mr. D. B. Winters and Sons, of Claysmore, near Vermilion, threshed 55 acres of wheat that produced 3,400 bushels, or a trifle better than 63 bushels to the acre. Not only was this yield maintained with uniformity over the fields, but the grade throughout was of the finest No. 1 Northern. Winters and Sons cropped 165 acres in all this season, and by way of re-inforcing the record yield of wheat, have been threshing oats that averaged better than 112 bushels to the acre. Off the 165 acres 11,000 bushels of grain were threshed. Mr. Winters is a convert of the new school of farming and leaves nothing to chance so far as careful and scientific methods can safeguard his cropping operations.

* * * * *

Mr. Telesbore Lemey, of Trochu, threshed 2,500 bushels of wheat on 45 acres measured land, with affidavits available. This works out an average of $55\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, grading No. 1.

* * * * *

Mr. J. Cope, of Munson, threshed a 20 acre field of summer fallowed land, yielding 58 bushels per acre. The wheat was of Marquis variety and was carefully measured, grading No. 1.

* * * * *

Big yields are not confined to small acreage. Mr. F. Corbell, of the Gleichen district, threshed 17,000 bushels of wheat from 290 acres, yielding a little better than 58 bushels per acre.

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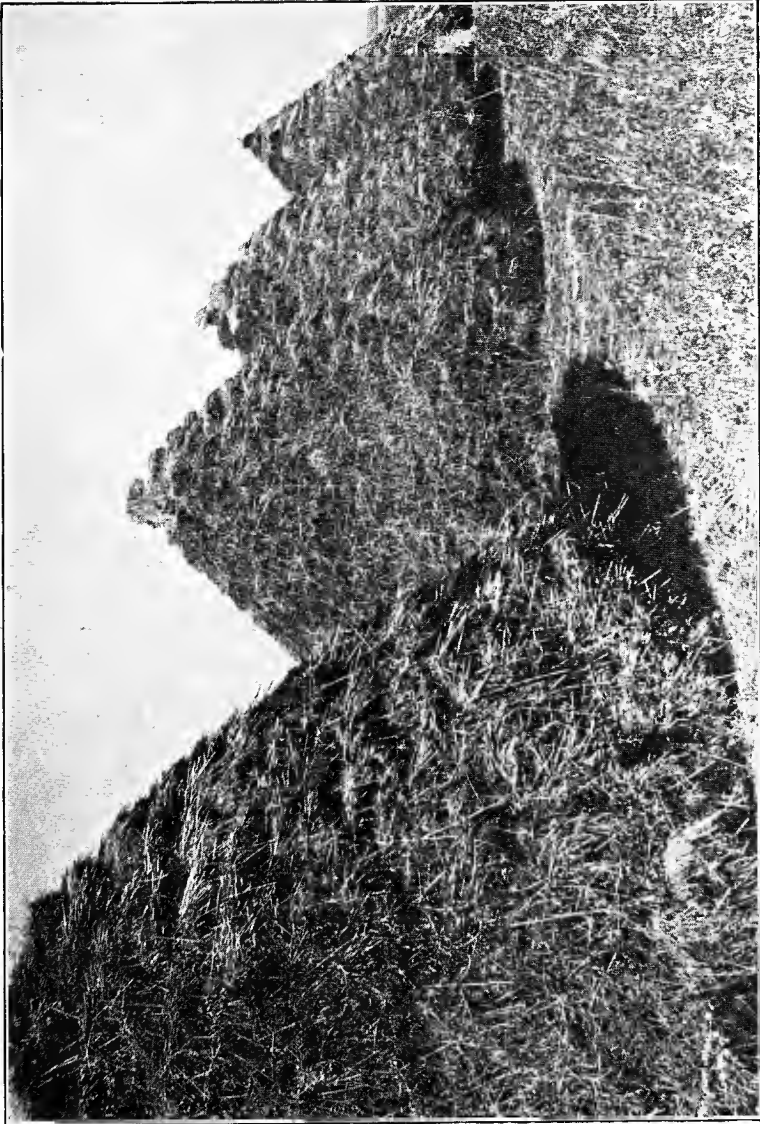
Mr. Walter Hoerle, of Queenstown, near Gleichen, threshed 80 acres of Red Fife that averaged 51 bushels to the acre of No. 1, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ measured acres of Marquis wheat which yielded $83\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Land and measurements guaranteed.

* * * * *

J. H. Garbutt, of Nanton, threshed 80 acres of Marquis wheat, which averaged 52 bushels per acre.

* * * * *

2,912 bushels of wheat was the crop taken off a 60 acre field on Captain R. B. Eaton's farm, in the Craigmyle district. Although this land has been cropped for six years out of the past seven, the yield is a little over $48\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, grading No. 1.



STACKS OF WHEAT IN ALBERTA.

CASTOR, ALTA.,

Nov. 30th, 1915.

This is to certify that I obtained 1,290 bushels of Winter Rye, machine measure, from one field containing 20 acres. Rye was sown on summer fallow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, August 17th, 1914. It was pastured close in the fall of 1914 and again in the spring, 1915.

(Sgd.) ROBERT HANSEN,

Sworn before me this 30th day of Nov., 1915.

S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-38-13w4.

(Sgd.) J. A. WEIR, Commissioner.

* * * * *

PROSPY, ALTA.,

Nov. 12th, 1915.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter received in regard to the yield of my wheat. No, the wheat did not average 81 bushels for the entire field. I measured off, with the help of two of my men, three acres in the best part of the field; the three acres yielded 245 bushels, or an average of 81 2-3 bus. I can get several affidavits if there is any doubt of it; the two men that helped measure the ground, also the teamsters that hauled it to the machine, that there was not a bundle on the wagons but what came from the land measured off. If there is anything else you wish to know in regard to it, let me know.

I am, yours very respectfully,

(Sgd.) A. G. KENDALL

* * * * *

OLDS, ALBERTA, DEC. 18, 1915.

This is to certify that the undersigned raised from 7 acres of land 567 bushels of Marquis wheat this year being an average of 81 bushels to the acre, for the 7 acres, my 27 acres of wheat produced 1472 bushels, 14 acres of the 27 acres was Preston wheat and was so heavy it went down and the yield was far more than what went through the machine.

Off a 7 acre field of Abundance oats I threshed 560 bushels this year. The oats were raised on backsetting, the wheat was off summerfallow.

Witness: H. A. SAMIS.

(Sgd.) S. ADAIR.

The above grain was threshed by the undersigned with his Gaar Scott machine from Edmonton, and certifies the above statement to be correct in every particular.

(Sgd.) J. T. DOOLAN,

Witness:

Spruce, Grove,

H. A. SAMIS.

Edmonton, Alta.

* * * * *

Mr. Finke, in the same district, received 70 bushels per acre from a measured 8 acre field. He also received 120 bushels of oats per acre from 85 acres, and 85 bushels per acre of barley from a 60 acre field.

* * * * *

Mr. Bob Comer, of the Bassano district, one of the New Colorado farmers, who came to Alberta a little over a year ago, has just finished his first crop of wheat. His average yield for 74 acres was 54 bushels per acre. On 5 acres of this patch, which last year was used for potatoes, the grain threshed was carefully measured and a yield of 345 bushels or an average of 69 bushels to the acre was received.



CROP OF ALBERTA BARLEY YIELDING 65 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Alberta a Prize Winner

The following contains a partial list of first prizes won by Alberta's products:

* * * * *

In 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, First Prize for Wheat. This wheat was grown at Fort Vermilion, about three hundred and fifty miles north of Edmonton.

* * * * *

1905, Lewis and Clark, Centennial Exhibition, Portland, Oregon, Gold Medal for Winter Wheat.

* * * * *

1909, International Dry Farming Congress, Billings, Mont., First Prize for Winter Wheat.

* * * * *

1910, International Dry Farming Congress, Spokane, Wash., First Prize for Wheat, Oats, Barley and Forage Crop. Also Sweep-stake Silver Cup for best display exhibit of any state or province.

* * * * *

1911, International Dry Farming Congress, held at Colorado Springs, Col., First Prize for Best Display Exhibit, a Silver Cup, valued at \$250.00; First Prize for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Winter Rye, Timothy and Native Grasses, also twenty-four First Prizes for Vegetables, including Tomatoes, Squash, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Celery, Cabbage and Potatoes.

* * * * *

1912, at International Dry Farming Congress, at Lethbridge, Alberta, First Prize for Wheat, valued at \$2,500.00, First Prize for Oats, Barley, Flax, Rye, Speltz, Peas, Buckwheat and Field Grasses.

* * * * *

Alberta Farmers captured nine Sweep-stake prizes out of ten open to the world.

* * * * *

1913, Winnipeg Land and Apple Show, First Prize and Gold Medal valued at \$250.00, for Barley, and First Prize for Oats and Grasses.

* * * * *

International Dry Farming Congress, at Tulsa, Okla., First Prize for Barley, Oats and Field Grasses.

* * * * *

1914, At Dry Farming Congress, Wichita, Kansas: Won for the third time Sweep-stake against the World in the Barley Class.

* * * * *

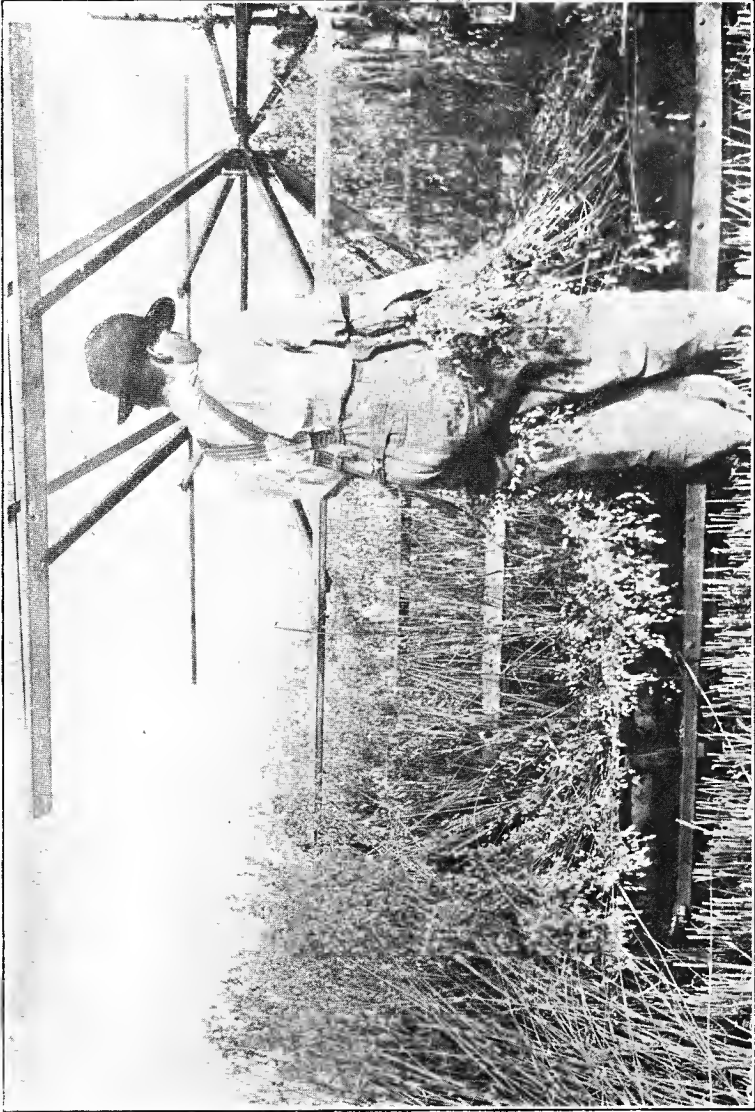
1915, at San Francisco, Gold Medal for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Speltz, Timothy and Grasses.

For further particulars, maps, free pamphlets, and copies of the following Government publications, apply to—

**CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,
Chief Publicity Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture,
Edmonton, Alberta.**

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Annual Report.—Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture.
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Bulletin on Alfalfa.
Studies in our Common Grains.
Weeds of Alberta.
Farm Crops in Alberta.
Potato Growing in Alberta.
Vegetable Gardening.
Successful Farmers in Alberta.
Peace River Guide.



A HEAVY CROP OF ALBERTA OATS.



FIRST PRIZE

Awarded to the Province of Alberta for Best Display Exhibit of any State or Province at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Spokane, Wash., Oct. 3-9, 1910.



